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Deals with relationship of academic achievement to participation in collegiate and noncollegiate activities and in summer and semester employment. Factors considered are number of hours worked, pay rate, and sources of income to cover tuition, room and board, clothing, carfare, lunches, and incidentals.

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A STUDY OF CERTAIN STUDENT SOCIOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC, AND ACADEMIC FACTORS RELATIVE TO THE ENROLLMENT PERIOD 1959-60 IN THE COLLEGES OF LIBERAL ARTS, COMMERCE, MUSIC, AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Edward M. Stout

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DE PAUL UNIVERSITY

A STUDY OF CERTAIN STUDENT SOCIOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC, AND ACADEMIC FACTORS RELATIVE TO THE ENROLLMENT PERIOD 1959-60 IN THE COLLEGES OF LIBERAL ARTS, COMMERCE, MUSIC, AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Edward M. Stout

The critical period in a young person's life, as far as the relation of his education to his career is concerned, lies between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. The old cliché "working your way through college" is an expression that is still used, perhaps with greater emphasis now than when the phrase originated. To me and to many, this statement expresses the pride many Americans take in education and indicates quite strongly the personal sacrifices they will make to improve themselves.

This seems especially true in the many fine evening colleges that have grown since World War II and which have made themselves an integral part of the American educational picture. As Jacques Maritain has said:

> The generosity and eagerness with which such teaching is given by so many professors and received by so many students, after a hard day's work, is one of the finest achievements of American education.
>
> There appears here a new function in university life, and it is probable that this function shall be called upon to assume even greater importance, in proportion as economic progress will generally reduce working time and thus enable those who want to do so to use more easily the facilities of evening courses.

The purpose of this study is to examine the De Paul student and in so doing to examine ourselves. This examination is not a thorough study; it is not meant to be. But it is a probe, a laparotomy, and it may be hoped that it will lead to many other, more conclusive, more definitive, investigations.

This report has been made possible by the assistance of the student counsellors in each division, as well as Mr. Arthur Svoboda for his many courteous considerations and my secretary, Mrs. Mary Reed, who did the most difficult and most tedious work of all. These are the people who should be thanked. The people that must be thanked are those who gave of their energy and time, the De Paul students--the other half of the reason for the existence of a university.

Table I presents the participation in this study by academic department as well as by sex. Participation percentages are shown merely as a verification factor for the numerical process.

The study is limited to those full-time day divisions of De Paul University for obvious reasons. To broaden the compass of the data so that it would include the graduate, professional, and evening divisions would, because of the items involved, distort the image tremendously. Although participation by the Colleges of Commerce and Music is not as great as either Physical Education or Liberal Arts, the numbers involved are more than adequate and do not in any way taint the final conclusions. As may be noted, out of a total enrollment of 2,488 students in these divisons, 2,102, or 84.48 per cent, participated in the study. Of the 2,102 participants, 66.46 per cent were males and 33.53 per cent females. This ratio is also a true representation of the total make-up of the De Paul University student body.

Table II shows participation in collegiate and non-collegiate activities. It is interesting to note that De Paul has an outstanding percentage of student participation in its extracurricular activities. This includes participation in such varied groups as professional and social fraternities, sororities, langauge clubs, science clubs, the school paper, and so on. We can be quite proud of this participation, for it is extremely high and surpasses many, if not most, so-called campus colleges. As would be expected, female participation is higher than male participation in "on campus" activities, while the two groups are almost identical in their participation

in non-collegiate, or neighborhood-church, activities. It is a point worth emphasizing that in the School of Music there is a 97.22 per cent participation in school extracurricular activities by the female group and a 93.44 per cent participation by the male group. De Paul's over-all participation in collegiate activities is 53.04 per cent (male) and 64.40 per cent (female). The College of Commerce, although it ranks lowest both in collegiate and non-collegiate participation, has a percentage that it need not be ashamed to proclaim.

Table III shows student participation in summer and semester employment.

College costs today are so great that many full-time students must earn a good portion of their tuition, or, if they are fortunate enough, can rely on scholarships to assist themselves and their parents. The impact of the National Defense Educational Loan program has not yet been fully realized, nor have its future implications been fully thought through by either the participants or by the colleges it involves. But that is a matter for another study and one that should be made on a national level.

How much outside work can a student carry without damage to his academic or professional life? This is a question that is most difficult to answer. Authorities generally agree, however, that when a student work load plus his classroom hours exceed thirty-five hours a week, including commuting time, he may be over burdened. This will, of course, vary with the individual and with the institution, since the academic demands made upon the individual are the basic factor in the formula. It is probably safe to say that a part-time work load of from twelve to fifteen hours a week is reasonable in most colleges and universities.

In a recent national study, it was stated that the major sources of income--family contributions, self-support, and scholarships--are vitally

related to the persistence, transfer, and drop-out of students and therefore need to be of serious concern to all colleges and universities in the nation.

How then does the De Paul student stand with reference to these suppositions?

As may be readily seen by Table III, over 87 per cent of the male group hold summer jobs, and over 82 per cent of the female group are employed during the summer term. During the semester, 63.35 per cent of the men state that they are employed, and 63.40 per cent of the women claim the same statistic.

Tables IV through VII are concerned with the number of hours worked per week by each of the groups during the summer as well as during the course of the semester. It is, I believe, highly significant to note that in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences only 9.29 per cent of the male group worked 40 or more hours a week, while in the College of Commerce 12.19 per cent worked this many hours, and in the School of Physical Education a phenomenal 37.14 per cent of the males worked 40 hours or more per week while attending school supposedly on a full-time basis. As may be seen by each of the tables, the most common number of hours worked during the school term for Liberal Arts males is between 10 and 19 hours per week (34.47 per cent) with 20 to 29 hours per week running an uncomfortably close second (33.49 per cent). In the College of Physical Education, as pointed out, a ridiculous figure of more than 37 per cent work in excess of 40 hours per week, and 34.28 per cent work a much saner 10 to 19 hours per week. In the College of Commerce 31.70 per cent of the male population are employed for a total of between 10 and 19 hours per week, and in Music 46.26 per cent work between 20 and 29 hours per week.

On the female side of the picture, in each instance a majority work a sensible, or perhaps a parentally restricted, 10 to 19 hours per week. It may well be that business firms are more reluctant to hire girl students on a part-time basis in excess of this, but because this supposition has no basis in fact, I find it prudent to discount it.

The summ r employment picture has not been mentioned, nor do I believe it need be. This item is included in the tabulation simply to give us a better and more complete picture of the De Paul student. Certainly without the advantages of summer employment, many of our students would be unable to continue their education, for it is during this period that they are able to build their greatest financial hoard. From the tables, it is evident that our students are singularly successful in obtaining employment both during the summer and during the regular school year, and they should be grateful that they are so able to do.

Income is not the only advantage of student employment, even though it is surely its main purpose. It presents opportunities to gain vocational experience during both the academic school term and the summer vacation period.

The most obvious question is still to be answered, and this only by thorough investigation and consideration--do our students work too many hours per week?

Tables VIII through XV relate the hourly pay scale rates of those students who are employed. In each instance the scale rises to top the figure of $1.75 or more per hour, and it is in this highest pay category that the bulk of male employed students lies. The majority of female-employed students cannot be so stratified, for they encompass the entire range of the pay scale in varying amounts. It is significant of the Chicago

market, and I am positive that no conclusions can be drawn from this other than the fact that, should De Paul wish to continue to hire its student population for part-time university tasks, it might well consider raising the stipend now in effect.

Table XII presents a breakdown of students holding scholastic honors. Among the male population, those students enrolled in the Colleges of Liberal Arts and Commerce clearly lead the field with 7.71 per cent and 7.51 per cent respectively. Among the women students, those enrolled in the School of Physical Education lead with a 10.68 per cent of its women students.

As I pointed out in a previous study ("A Persistence Study of the Entering Freshman Class of September, 1954"), we at De Paul seem exceedingly reluctant to acknowledge scholastic achievement. Out of a total of 2,102 participating students in this study, only 248, or 11.79 per cent, hold scholastic honors. Either we have poorer students than we care to admit, or we do not grant recognition when it is due. In Table XII a comparative study has been made of those students who are currently holding honors. It is extremely interesting to note that the greatest number of students who hold honors are employed and that these same students also find time to participate in various student activities. This is true of each sex and is true in each division of the university. This is not an unusual phenomena in either college life or in the professional and work-a-day world. For, somehow, leaders seem to find time for each and every activity that holds their interest.

Tables XIV through XVIII indicate the income sources for students' tuition, room and board, clothing, carfare and lunches, and incidentals. As might be expected, a higher percentage of males pay tuition from their own earnings than do females. As a corollary, females have more help from their

parents than from any other source. It may be generalized, as shown by Table XV, that the majority of De Paul students receive their greatest educational assistance from their parents by having their room and board expenses covered by the family income. Again, this is much truer for the female than for the male, although the male percentage in this category is quite high.

Clothing expenses are fairly consistent for both sexes, with students seemingly providing for themselves out of earned income. The same holds true for carfare and lunches as well as for incidentals. Again, female students retain a higher percentage of help from home income than do male students.

All factors considered, parents are the principal means of financial support for the average student registered at De Paul University. For the most part, they bear about 43 per cent of the total costs incurred by the student while attending college. The students themselves bear approximately 37 per cent of such total costs.

From the above it would be difficult indeed to conclude that the average student is receiving anything less than maximum financial aid from his parents. Parental income is also a significant factor in determining the extent to which students at De Paul must provide their own financial support. As parents' financial contributions decrease, students' self-help increases in direct proportion.

To the extent that the total college expense is greater than the combined income (and this is a conjecture, but I believe it could easily be proved by a further study) from parental contribution and student earnings from part-time employment, many students are obliged to seek aid from other sources. The greater part of the financial slack must be taken up by scholarships and loans. We have, as have many schools, reached the point

where, unless the amount of tuition increase is matched by a similar increase in scholarship aid, capable students from marginal and low-income families will be forced to drop out of school or not attend at all. These students are men predominantly, since few women from low-income groups attend college.

Thus the decrease in student enrollment in business administration, where the percentage of males has always been high, will be greater than in the Liberal Arts curriculum. This would in part at least be an explanation for our own decrease; and if this is true, as I believe, it is a most unfortunate cause.

As a conclusion, therefore, I would request that funds be made available so that a study could be made of a finer analysis of our students' financial resources. This would assist in determining (1) the amount of money which should be requested for scholarships and loans, and (2) the level at which tuition rates should be set.

TABLE I

ENROLLMENT AND PARTICIPATION

College	Enrollment	No. of Participants	% of Participants	No. of Participating Males	% of Participating Males	No. of Participating Females	% of Participating Females
Liberal Arts	1,181	1,102	93.31	684	62.06	418	37.93
Physical Ed.	133	131	98.49	50	38.16	81	61.83
Commerce	943	772	81.86	602	77.97	170	22.02
Music	231	97	41.99	61	62.88	36	37.11
	2,488	2,102	84.48	1,397	66.46	705	33.53

TABLE II

PARTICIPATION IN COLLEGE AND NON-COLLEGE ACTIVITIES

College	No. of Males	Activities at College	% of Group	Activities Outside College	% of Group	No. of Females	Activities at College	% of Group	Activities Outside College	% of Group
Liberal Arts	684	365	53.36	209	30.55	418	259	61.96	120	28.71
Phys. Educ.	50	36	72.00	20	40.00	81	58	71.60	21	25.93
Commerce	602	283	47.00	207	34.38	170	102	60.00	59	34.71
Music	61	57	93.44	25	40.98	36	35	97.22	17	47.22
	1,397	741	53.04	461	32.99	705	454	64.40	217	30.78

TABLE III

PARTICIPATION IN SUMMER AND SEMESTER EMPLOYMENT

College	No. of Men	Summer Employ-ment	% of Group	Semester Employ-ment	% of Group	No. of Women	Summer Employ-ment	% of Group	Semester Employ-ment	% of Group
Liberal Arts	684	594	86.84	409	59.80	418	333	79.67	256	61.24
Phys. Educ.	50	49	98.00	35	70.00	81	74	91.36	57	70.37
Commerce	602	541	90.02	428	71.10	170	147	86.47	109	64.12
Music	61	45	73.77	41	67.21	36	30	83.33	25	69.44
	1,397	1,229	87.97	913	65.35	705	584	82.84	447	63.40

TABLE IV

EMPLOYMENT - HOURS PER WEEK - LIBERAL ARTS

Hours per Week	SUMMER				SEMESTER			
	No. of Males Participating	% of Males Participating	No. of Females Participating	% of Females Participating	No. of Males Participating	% of Males Participating	No. of Females Participating	% of Females Participating
Less than 10	7	1.17	9	2.69	37	9.04	35	13.67
10-19	19	3.19	15	4.49	141	34.47	131	51.17
20-29	43	7.23	22	6.58	138	33.49	52	20.31
30-39	73	12.28	81	24.25	41	10.02	5	1.95
40 +	436	73.40	194	58.08	38	9.29	13	5.07
Not stated	9	1.51	10	2.99	4	0.97	7	2.73
Varied	7	1.71	2	0.59	10	2.44	13	5.07
	594	99.95 (100%)	333	99.69 (100%)	409	99.72 (100%)	256	99.97 (100%)

TABLE V

EMPLOYMENT - HOURS PER WEEK - PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Hours per Week	SUMMER				SEMESTER			
	No. of Males Participating	% of Males Participating	No. of Females Participating	% of Females Participating	No. of Males Participating	% of Males Participating	No. of Females Participating	% of Females Participating
Less than 10	0	.00	1	1.35	4	11.42	8	14.03
10-19	0	.00	0	.00	12	34.28	26	45.61
20-29	1	2.04	4	5.40	4	11.42	14	24.56
30-39	5	10.20	18	24.32	2	5.71	4	7.01
40 +	41	83.67	46	62.16	13	37.14	4	7.01
Not stated	2	4.08	4	5.40	0	.00	0	.00
Varied	0	.00	1	1.35	0	.00	1	1.75
	49	99.00	74	99.80	35	99.97	57	99.97
		(100%)		(100%)		(100%)		(100%)

TABLE VI

EMPLOYMENT - HOURS PER WEEK - COMMERCE

Hours per Week	SUMMER				SEMESTER			
	No. of Males Participating	% of Males Participating	No. of Females Participating	% of Females Participating	No. of Males Participating	% of Males Participating	No. of Females Participating	% of Females Participating
Less than 10	1	2.22	0	.00	4	9.75	4	16.00
10-19	2	4.44	5	16.66	13	31.70	9	36.00
20-29	10	22.22	2	6.66	10	24.39	7	28.00
30-39	3	6.66	3	10.00	3	7.31	4	16.00
40 +	22	48.88	19	63.33	5	12.19	0	.00
Not stated	4	8.88	0	.00	4	9.75	0	.00
Varied	3	6.66	1	3.33	2	4.87	1	4.00
	45	99.96 (100%)	30	99.98 (100%)	41	99.86 (100%)	25	100.00

TABLE VII

EMPLOYMENT - HOURS PER WEEK - MUSIC

Hours per Week	SUMMER				SEMESTER			
	No. of Males Participating	% of Males Participating	No. of Females Participating	% of Females Participating	No. of Males Participating	% of Males Participating	No. of Females Participating	% of Females Participating
Less than 10	4	0.73	2	1.36	19	4.43	5	4.58
10-19	10	1.84	7	4.76	148	34.57	67	61.46
20-29	44	8.13	12	8.16	198	46.26	27	24.77
30-39	72	13.30	36	24.48	28	6.54	4	3.66
40 +	394	72.82	86	58.50	15	3.50	1	0.91
Not stated	12	2.21	3	2.04	13	3.03	1	0.91
Varied	5	0.92	1	0.68	7	1.63	4	3.66
	541	99.95 (100%)	147	99.98 (100%)	428	99.96 (100%)	109	99.95 (100%)

TABLE VIII

EMPLOYMENT - HOURLY PAY SCALE - LIBERAL ARTS

Dollars per Hour	SUMMER				SEMESTER			
	No. of Males Participating	% of Males Participating	No. of Females Participating	% of Females Participating	No. of Males Participating	% of Males Participating	No. of Females Participating	% of Females Participating
$1.00 or less	21	3.53	38	11.41	22	5.37	21	8.20
$1.01-1.24	15	2.52	28	8.40	11	2.68	29	11.32
$1.25-1.49	98	16.49	116	34.83	91	22.24	83	32.42
$1.50-1.74	162	27.27	93	27.92	124	30.31	72	28.12
$1.75 or more	263	44.27	46	13.81	140	34.22	42	16.40
Not stated	35	5.89	12	3.60	21	5.13	9	3.51
	594	99.97 (100%)	333	99.97 (100%)	409	99.95 (100%)	256	99.97 (100%)

TABLE IX

EMPLOYMENT - HOURLY PAY SCALE - PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Dollars per Hour	SUMMER				SEMESTER			
	No. of Males Participating	% of Males Participating	No. of Females Participating	% of Females Participating	No. of Males Participating	% of Males Participating	No. of Females Participating	% of Females Participating
$1.00 or less	3	6.12	10	13.51	2	5.71	4	7.01
$1.01-1.24	2	4.08	6	8.10	1	2.85	11	19.29
$1.25-1.49	2	4.08	12	16.21	2	5.71	8	14.03
$1.50-1.74	3	6.12	27	36.48	7	20.00	11	19.29
$1.75 or more	30	61.22	12	16.21	9	25.71	20	35.08
Not stated	9	18.36	7	9.45	14	40.00	3	5.26
	49	99.98 (100%)	74	99.96 (100%)	35	99.98 (100%)	57	99.96 (100%)

TABLE X

EMPLOYMENT - HOURLY PAY SCALE - COMMERCE

Dollars per Hour	SUMMER				SEMESTER			
	No. of Males Participating	% of Males Participating	No. of Females Participating	% of Females Participating	No. of Males Participating	% of Males Participating	No. of Females Participating	% of Females Participating
$1.00 or less	8	1.47	9	6.12	9	2.10	4	3.66
$1.01-1.24	7	1.29	6	4.08	6	1.40	5	4.58
$1.25-1.49	76	14.04	27	18.36	69	16.12	21	19.26
$1.50-1.74	157	29.02	52	35.37	149	34.81	39	35.77
$1.75 or more	252	46.58	44	29.93	160	37.38	33	30.27
Not stated	41	7.57	9	6.12	35	8.17	7	6.42
	541	99.97 (100%)	147	99.98 (100%)	428	99.98 (100%)	109	99.96 (100%)

TABLE XI

EMPLOYMENT - HOURLY PAY SCALE - MUSIC

Dollars per Hour	SUMMER				SEMESTER			
	No. of Males Participating	% of Males Participating	No. of Females Participating	% of Females Participating	No. of Males Participating	% of Males Participating	No. of Females Participating	% of Females Participating
$1.00 or less	1	2.22	4	13.33	1	2.38	4	16.00
$1.01-1.24	3	6.66	3	10.00	2	4.76	1	4.00
$1.25-1.49	5	11.11	4	13.33	7	16.66	8	32.00
$1.50-1.74	7	15.55	8	26.66	6	14.28	3	12.00
$1.75 or more	21	46.66	11	36.66	21	50.00	9	36.00
Not stated	8	17.77	0	.00	5	11.90	0	.00
	45	99.97 (100%)	30	99.98 (100%)	42	99.98 (100%)	25	100.00

TABLE XII

HONORS

College	Participants	No. of Men Holding Honors	% of Men Holding Honors	No. of Women Holding Honors	% of Women Holding Honors	Total Number Holding Honors	Total Percentage Holding Honors
Liberal Arts	1,102	85	7.71	59	5.35	144	13.06
Phys. Educ.	131	3	2.29	14	10.68	17	12.97
Commerce	772	58	7.51	15	1.94	73	9.45
Music	97	6	6.18	8	8.24	14	14.43
	2,102	152	7.23	96	4.56	248	11.79

TABLE XIII

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STUDENTS WHO HOLD HONORS

	Men LAS	%	Women LAS	%	Men P.E.	%	Women P.E.	%	Men Com.	%	Women Com.	%	Men Music	%	Women Music	%
Honors Only	7	8.23	3	5.08	0	.00	0	.00	7	12.06	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
Honors and Activities	32	37.64	18	30.50	0	.00	4	28.57	7	12.06	3	20.00	1	16.66	2	5.00
Honors and Semester Employment	7	8.23	2	3.38	0	.00	1	7.14	7	12.06	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
Honors, Semester Employment, and Activities	39	45.88	36	61.01	3	100.00	9	64.28	37	63.79	12	80.00	5	83.33	6	75.00
	85	99.98	59	99.97	3	100.00	14	99.99	58	99.97	15	100.00	6	99.99	8	99.99
		(100%)		(100%)				(100%)		(100%)				(100%)		(100%)

TABLE XIV

TUITION INCOME SOURCES

Code No.	Men LAS	%	Women LAS	%	Men P.E.	%	Women P.E.	%	Men Com.	%	Women Com.	%	Men Music	%	Women Music	%
1	284	41.52	112	26.79	23	46.00	25	30.86	318	52.82	47	27.65	33	54.10	10	27.78
2	49	7.16	29	6.93	2	4.00	6	7.41	51	8.47	18	10.59	5	8.20	2	5.56
3	103	15.05	69	16.50	2	4.00	8	9.88	64	10.63	21	12.35	4	6.56	4	11.11
4	40	5.84	16	3.82	15	30.00	7	8.64	18	2.99	14	8.24	2	3.28	1	2.78
5	114	16.66	145	34.68	1	2.00	27	33.33	90	14.95	62	36.47	8	13.11	11	30.56
6	22	3.21	16	3.82	3	6.00	0	.00	18	2.99	2	1.18	3	4.92	0	.00
7	19	2.77	8	1.91	1	2.00	1	1.23	19	3.16	1	0.59	2	3.28	1	2.78
8	27	3.94	18	4.30	1	2.00	6	7.41	12	1.99	3	1.76	0	.00	4	11.11
9	2	0.29	2	0.47	1	2.00	1	1.23	3	0.50	1	0.59	0	.00	1	2.78
10	9	1.31	2	0.47	1	2.00	0	.00	7	1.16	0	.00	2	3.28	0	.00
11	6	0.87	1	0.23	0	.00	0	.00	1	0.17	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
12	3	0.43	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1	0.17	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
13	6	0.87	2	0.47	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1	0.59	1	1.64	2	5.56
	684	99.92 (100%)	418	100.39 (100%)	50	100.00	81	99.99 (100%)	602	100.00	170	100.01 (100%)	61	98.37 (100%)	36	100.02 (100%)

CODE

1 In full by student
2 In part by student
3 Student (50%) - Parent (50%)
4 Full scholarship
5 In full by parents
6 Other income - not indicated
7 Income not stated
8 Student - Scholarship
9 Parent - Scholarship
10 Student - Other (not indicated
11 Student (1/3) - Parent (1/3) - Other, not indicated (1/3)
12 Student (1/3) - Scholarship (1/3) - Other, not indicated (1/3)
13 Student (1/3) - Scholarship (1/3) - Parent (1/3)

TABLE XV

ROOM AND BOARD INCOME SOURCES

Code No.	Men LAS	%	Women LAS	%	Men P.E.	%	Women P.E.	%	Men Com.	%	Women Com.	%	Men Music	%	Women Music	%
1	86	12.57	25	5.98	20	40.00	14	17.28	112	18.60	7	4.12	17	27.87	6	16.67
2	75	10.96	24	5.74	9	18.00	3	3.70	55	9.14	7	4.12	6	9.84	5	13.89
3	0	.00	2	0.48	1	2.00	2	2.47	5	0.83	3	1.76	1	1.64	0	.00
4	402	58.77	307	73.44	18	36.00	54	66.67	379	62.96	142	83.53	30	49.18	23	63.89
5	2	0.29	0	.00	1	2.00	0	.00	4	0.66	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
6	119	17.40	60	14.35	1	2.00	8	9.88	47	7.81	11	6.47	7	11.48	2	5.56
	684	99.99	418	99.99	50	100.00	81	100.00	602	100.00	170	100.00	61	100.01	36	100.01
		(100%)		(100%)										(100%)		(100%)

CODE

1 In full by student
2 In part by student
3 Student (50%) - Parents (50%)
4 Parents
5 Other income (not indicated)
6 Income not stated

TABLE XVI

CLOTHING INCOME SOURCES

Code No.	Men LAS	%	Women LAS	%	Men P.E.	%	Women P.E.	%	Men Com.	%	Women Com.	%	Men Music	%	Women Music	%
1	272	39.77	145	34.69	38	76.00	42	51.85	319	52.99	59	34.71	36	59.02	12	33.33
2	176	25.73	117	27.99	8	16.00	10	12.35	145	24.09	50	29.41	10	16.39	13	36.11
3	0	.00	1	0.24	1	2.00	1	1.23	3	0.50	1	0.59	0	.00	0	.00
4	149	21.78	120	28.71	2	4.00	22	27.16	87	14.45	52	30.59	7	11.48	8	22.22
5	2	0.29	0	.00	0	.00	1	1.23	5	0.83	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
6	85	12.43	35	8.37	1	2.00	5	6.17	42	6.98	8	4.71	8	13.11	3	8.33
7	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1	0.17	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
	684	100.00	418	100.00	50	100.00	81	99.99	602	100.01	170	100.01	61	100.00	36	99.99
								(100%)		(100%)		(100%)				(100%)

CODE

1 In full by student
2 In part by student
3 Student (50%) - Parents (50%)
4 Parents
5 Other income (not indicated)
6 Income not stated
7 Student (50%) - Other (50%)

TABLE XVII

CARFARE AND LUNCHES INCOME SOURCES

Code No.	Men LAS	%	Women LAS	%	Men P.E.	%	Women P.E.	%	Men Com.	%	Women Com.	%	Men Music	%	Women Music	%
1	393	57.46	186	44.50	35	70.00	44	54.32	387	64.29	100	58.82	44	72.13	19	52.78
2	95	13.89	60	14.35	8	16.00	9	11.11	102	16.94	16	9.41	6	9.84	9	25.00
3	1	0.15	1	0.24	0	.00	2	2.47	3	0.50	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
4	118	17.25	135	32.30	4	8.00	21	25.93	69	11.46	49	28.82	4	6.56	6	16.67
5	2	0.29	0	.00	1	2.00	0	.00	4	0.66	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
6	75	10.96	36	8.61	2	4.00	5	6.17	36	5.98	5	2.94	7	11.48	2	5.56
7	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1	0.17	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
	684	100.00	418	100.00	50	100.00	81	100.00	602	100.00	170	99.99	61	100.01	36	100.01
												(100%)		(100%)		(100%)

CODE

1 In full by student
2 In part by student
3 Student (50%) - Parents (50%)
4 Parents
5 Other income (not indicated)
6 Income not stated
7 Student (50%) - Other (50%)

TABLE XVIII

INCIDENTALS INCOME SOURCES

Code No.	Men LAS	%	Women LAS	%	Men P.E.	%	Women P.E.	%	Men Com.	%	Women Com.	%	Men Music	%	Women Music	%
1	363	53.07	157	37.56	35	70.00	42	51.85	364	60.47	85	50.00	41	67.21	19	52.78
2	132	19.30	95	22.73	6	12.00	9	11.11	99	16.45	29	17.06	6	9.84	9	25.00
3	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	2	2.00	4	0.66	3	1.76	0	.00	0	.00
4	77	11.26	105	25.12	1	2.00	19	23.46	51	8.47	39	22.94	2	3.28	5	13.89
5	2	0.29	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	3	0.50	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
6	110	16.08	61	14.60	8	16.00	9	11.11	79	13.12	14	8.24	12	19.67	3	8.33
7	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	2	0.33	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
	684	100.00	418	100.01	50	100.00	81	99.53	602	100.00	170	100.00	61	100.00	36	100.00
				(100%)												

CODE

1 In full by student
2 In part by student
3 Student (50%) - Parents (50%)
4 Parents
5 Other income (not indicated)
6 Income not stated
7 Student (50%) - Other (50%)